

SPORTS



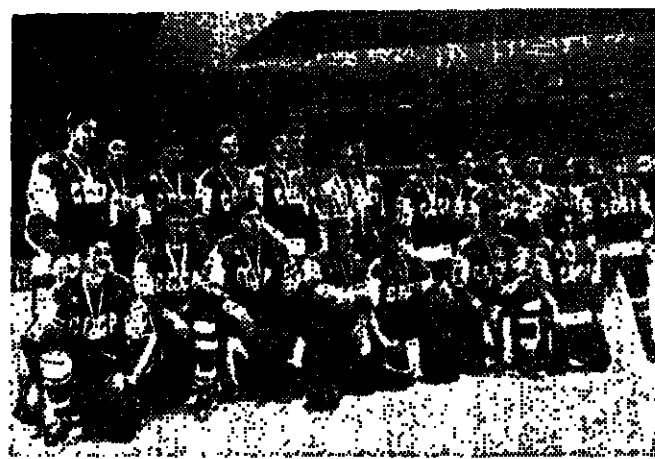
Soviet team's gold after interim finals

The 50th world ice-hockey championship held in the Czechoslovak capital Prague between April 17 and May 3 has entered its final stage. The "quarter" of the world's strongest teams — the Soviet Union, the United States, Canada and Czechoslovakia are now playing for the championship's medals. The four teams have begun from scratch, since in the final, no reckoning is made of the points they scored in the preliminary tournament.

The four running-up teams — Finland, Sweden, West Germany, and the GDR are fighting for the right to remain in the top division.

During the hockey marathon between the European teams there have been interim finals for the European champions and for prizes. You will recall that Finland became the first medal-winner with bronze.

The future of the gold medals was decided in the match between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia who previously had scored eight points each in



The USSR ice-hockey squad — 1985 European champions.

the European tournament table. A draw would have perfectly suited the Soviet team, since it had the best ratio between the lost and scored goals. Having won 5-1 the Soviet Union became this year's European champion winning the title for the 23rd time in general and for

the sixth time running. The most powerful Soviet trio were — Makarov, Larionov and Krutov.

Czechoslovakia became silver medalists.

The scores in the other matches in the final tour were: FRG vs GDR 6-0, Finland vs

United States 8-3, and Canada vs Sweden 6-3.

Commenting on the course of the contest, the senior coach of the USSR team Viktor Tikhonov said:

We have solved the first task, but now the points and goals are of no importance, as everything has started from the beginning. Each of the three matches is the main one in the fight for the leadership. Each will be even more intense.

The first to open up the second stage in the world championship on April 28 were the second edition teams: Sweden vs FRG 5-2 and Finland vs GDR 6-2.

On April 29, the fray was joined by the teams claiming the medals. In the first tournament of the finals when the issue was still in print the Soviet Union vs Czechoslovakia, and the United States vs Canada matches were played.

The following games are to be played like this:

On April 30, Sweden vs GDR and FRG vs Finland; on May 1, the United States vs Czechoslovakia and Canada vs the Soviet Union; on May 2, GDR vs FRG and Finland vs Sweden; and on May 3, Czechoslovakia vs Canada and the Soviet Union vs the United States.

CHESS: WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

Four Soviet players — G. Kasparov, A. Yusupov, V. Kharin and International Master Alexander Chernin — have entered in Tunis the 10th interzonal for the world championship. The next will be in the Swiss town of Lausanne June 30-July 28, and G. Kasparov — in the Mexican town of Mexico City, July 29-August 1. In a word, the second stage of the current world championship, held on a schedule, is already under way.

18 players compete in the interzonal. In Tunis, apart from the Soviet players, there are Hungarian veterans Lajos Portisch, Grandmaster Boris Spassky, and Vladimir Kramnik of Bulgaria, and others.

Also in Tunis, on May 1, will be held a session of the FIDE executive committee to discuss the formula of the world title match between G. Kasparov and Anatoly Karpov, as well as issues of the world chess Olympiad to be held in the United States.

Soviet Grandmaster V. Vaganian, L. N. Ponomarev, A. Sokolov, O. Tikhonov, Mikhail Tal, V. Kharin and Master Mikhail Gurevich will play at Biel and form a total of 11 Soviet players at the interzonal.

The top four finishers in the interzonal will make a quarter-final tournament, also to be held in Tunis, on October 12-November 3.

Viktor Kharin chess

Double win for wrestlers

One more big success in free wrestling was scored by Soviet athletes in the European championships in Leipzig. They won the event and a record number of medals — seven gold, one silver and two bronze medals.

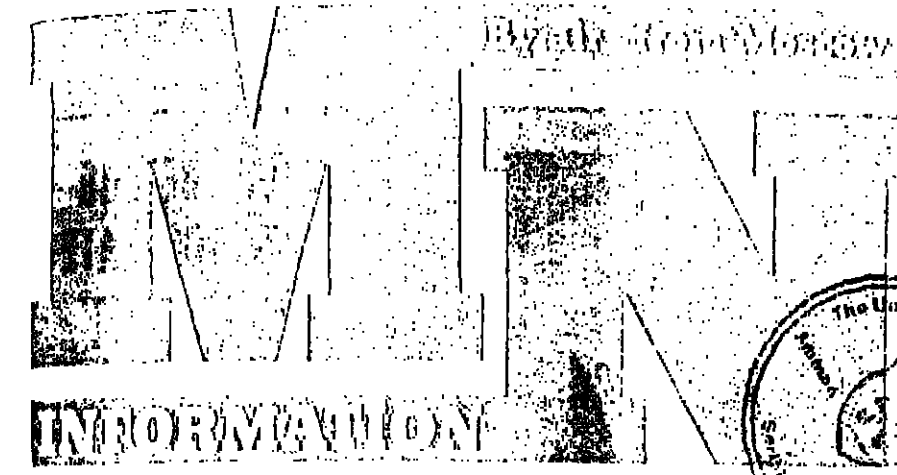
Taking part were 120 wrestlers from 22 nations.

The next issue of "MN" will appear on May 7, 1985.



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The lessons of the last war should not be forgotten

Loss of memory in politics is very dangerous, said Mikhail Gorbachev addressing a meeting with the Great Patriotic War veterans held at the CPSU Central Committee on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the Victory over Hitlerite fascism.

The most important lesson of the war, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, was that no one can overcome the first state of war and peasants in the world. This was proved in May 1945. And this is all the more so today.

True, we cannot but take into account the fact that some influential forces in the West are banking on obtaining military superiority. No matter how illusory such plans are they do not get us out of the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe. But we are far from thinking that war is totally inevitable, and are presently conducting a peace policy. We shall go on capitalizing on any opportunity for a constructive dialogue with the West and for the improvement of international situation. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government will not yield one iota of our state's security and will do everything necessary to prevent anyone from disturbing the peaceful life of the Soviet people.



During the years of World War II Lydia Goncharova was a radio operator in Czechoslovakia's Jan Nepomuk partisan brigade. Vera Babulina was a partisan in the Ukraine and Moldavia. Now forty years after the war they have met in Moscow (left), where war veterans have converged from all parts of the country for their traditional meetings.

● The man with order ribbons in his coat (right) has come with his grandson.

Round the Soviet Union

● "THE WORLD AS SEEN BY CHILDREN" IS AN EXHIBITION OPENED AT ORDZHONIKIDZE, OSSETIA'S CAPITAL, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VICTORY IN THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR. A considerable part of the exhibition is made up of works by students of the oldest and rather famous local art school in the Caucasus. It was granted the honour to sponsor the country's first museum of children's pictures.

● ANY NUCLEAR OR HEAT AND POWER STATION CAN BE

USED TO PROMOTE FISH AND VEGETABLE FARMING, KHARKOV SCIENTISTS BELIEVE. They, assisted by Moscow experts, have developed an original energy-biological complex in which hot outflowing water is used for farming purposes. The complex will be located at Kurysky and Zaporozhsky nuclear stations and at Zmiyevsky heat and power station in the Ukraine.

● A SOVIET-AMERICAN TRADE UNION SEMINAR, TRADE UNIONS AND LABOUR PROTECTION, RIGHTS, OPERATING METHODS, RECENTLY TOOK PLACE IN MOSCOW. The guests were introduced to Soviet trade union experience in raising production efficiency, modernization and professional safety.

STOP BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE

The Soviet Union is resolutely opposed to the arms race on Earth and to its spreading to outer space. That is why it proposes the only natural and sensible thing: to freeze nuclear arsenals of the sides, to terminate preparations for the production of weapons for deployment in space, and on that basis, to pass right away to the reduction of the existing arms stockpiles.

This has been stated by Minister of Defence of the USSR, Sergei Sokolov as he answered questions from a TASS correspondent.

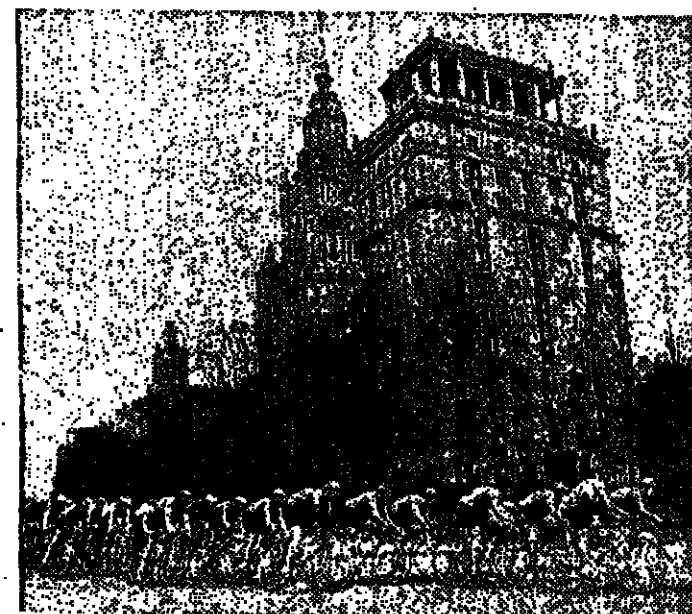
If the United States starts militarization of outer space thereby undermining the existing military-strategic equilibrium, the Soviet Union will have no other choice but to take retaliatory measures to restore the position, stressed Sergei Sokolov. These could be measures both in the sphere of defensive and offensive armaments. It goes without saying that the USSR will choose methods of action that would be most up to the interests of its defensive and offensive capability, but not those that Washington leaders would like to incline to.

The US course towards militarization of outer space will extremely deteriorate the military-political situation in the world, complicate, if not make impossible, the solution of the prob-

(Continued on page 2)



Peace Race makes a debut in Moscow



Over 120 top road racers from 21 nations will attend the 38th Peace Race, the most prestigious many-day competition among amateur cyclists, whose winners repeatedly won Olympic awards. Last year over 3,000,000 people watched the race, lining up the courses and in stadiums not only to support their racers but also to express allegiance to the ideals of peace and friendship carried by the race. Its symbol is the "Dove of Peace". This year it is dedicated to the 40th anniversary of Victory over fascist Germany. The cycling caravan, every year racing across Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and Poland will be received for the first time by Moscow, too. Three stages will be held there on May 9 to 11.

The race starts off on May 8 in Prague with a prologue, individual time trials. In the evening the racers will fly over to Moscow. On May 9, Victory Day, when entire progressive mankind celebrates the 40th anniversary of Victory over Hitlerite fascism, a celebration opening of the Moscow part of the race will be held in the October's 50th Anniversary Square.

A competition of the country's top riders was recently held in Moscow within the framework of the Peace Race programme and as part of the preparations toward it.

● A scene from the bunch race. Photo by Sergei Proskov

Photo by Sergei Proskov

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

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In honour of German antifascists



At the Kremnysky Museum.

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the Victory the Soviet people have paid tribute to their loyal allies in the struggle against fascism — the German antifascists, both those fallen in the struggle for the common cause and those living.

The Memorial Museum of German Antifascists was opened on May 5 in Kremnysky, a town near Moscow, where a national committee "Free Germany" was set up in 1943 on the initiative of the Central Com-

mittee of the Communist Party of Germany. On the same day the foundation of the monument to Ernst Thälmann was laid in Moscow in the square named after this outstanding personality in the German and international working class movement — hero-antifascist who was killed by Nazi hangers-on.

Taking part in the rallies devoted to these events, together with the Soviet people, were Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SUPG Central Com-

mittee, Chairman of the GDR State Council, Herbert Miel, Chairman of the German Communist Party, Horst Schmitt, Chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, Josef Asenfort, Member of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the GCP Board, and Irma Cabel-Thälmann, daughter of Ernst Thälmann.

Mikhail Gorbachev had friendly meeting with Erich Honecker and received Herbert Miel and Horst Schmitt.

Foreign diplomats visit '40 Years of Great Victory' exhibition

The All-Union Art Exhibition, "40 Years of Great Victory", is made up of 1,600 paintings, sculptures, graphic sheets, posters, as well as items of monumental, applied and decorative art, sets of props for theatrical and cinema productions.

More than one thousand authors hail from all Soviet constituent republics. The exhibition is open at the Moscow Central Exhibition Hall and represented are works by famous masters — Dolnaka, Vuchetich, Mukhina, Tomsky, Konyonkov. There are also the works by young artists who never saw the war.

It was with great interest that we familiarized ourselves with this exhibition dedicated to the

40th anniversary of the Victory, said the doyen of the diplomatic corps accredited in Moscow, Ambassador Dimitry Zhukov of the People's Republic of Bulgaria during the diplomats' visit to the exhibition. The works of Soviet masters graphically show us the exploits of the Soviet people that led to the liberation of their country and Europe.

Fortunately, I did not live through the horrors of the war, said the Minister-Counsellor at the Italian Embassy, Mario Sica. This collection, unprecedented in scale, has produced an exceptional impression on me. From the force of impact of some pa-

(Continued on page 2)



At the exhibition.

Photo by Boris Kaulman

Following Nehru's course

New Delhi. A session of the All-India Congress (I) Committee, the highest organ of the ruling Indian National Congress (I) Party, recently concluded its work here. Delegates of INC (I) organizations from all the states and allied territories of the country discussed the pressing internal political situation and the international position of India since the brutal assassination of the outstanding Indian political and state leader, Prime Minister and Chairman of the INC (I) Indira Gandhi. They also outlined a programme for the celebration of the Party's 100th anniversary, which falls this year.

Speaking at the session, R. Gandhi confirmed his government's resolve to continue to maintain the national unity and

territorial integrity of the republic and underlined the consistency of the country's foreign policy course inherited from J. Nehru and I. Gandhi.

Touching on his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union, R. Gandhi said that it would further consolidate the traditional ties of friendship between India and the USSR.

A resolution on the international situation adopted at the session stresses that the advancement of the friendly Indo-Soviet relations is one of the main directions in India's foreign policy. The document notes that Indo-Soviet relations are successfully advancing along several paths and meet the interests of the peoples of both countries.

High praise of Soviet Union's role

Copenhagen. The Danish public has widely celebrated the 40th anniversary since the country's liberation from Hitlerite occupation. In Copenhagen and other cities demonstrations have been held along with rallies and torch processions held under slogans of unity among all the peace forces in the struggle against the threat of a new war, against the American plans to militarize space, and for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe.

On the day of liberation from the fascist occupation a ceremony of wreath laying on the graves of Resistance fighters at the Mjølund cemetery was

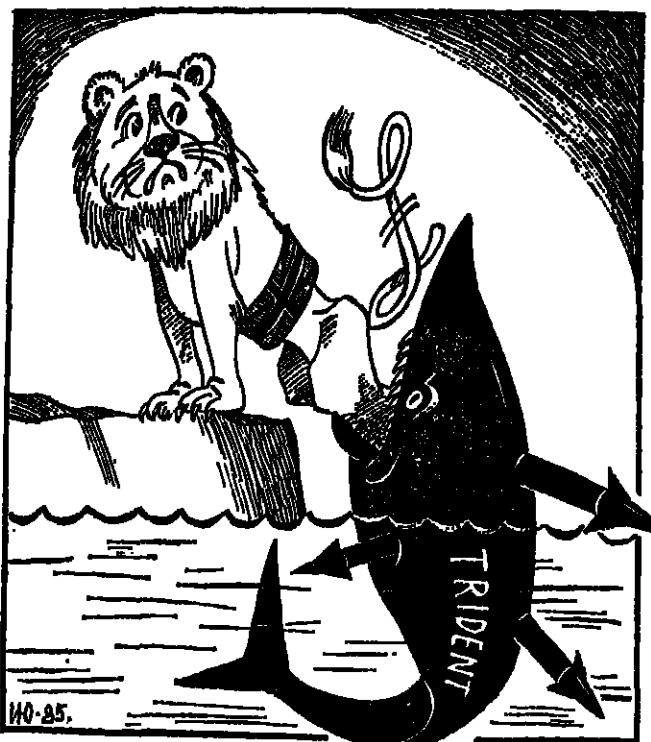
held in the Danish capital. More than 25 thousand people took part in a mass rally in Town Hall Square at the end of a large torch procession. The demonstrators were addressed by the Prime Minister Poul Schlüter, by the Mayor of Copenhagen Egon Weidemann, and by prominent public and political leaders, and Resistance veterans. The speakers noted the Soviet Union's decisive contribution to the routing of fascism, and stressed the importance of intensifying the struggle against the nuclear threat and policy of fanning up tensions carried out by NATO and the Washington administration.

Fidel Castro: we are proud of Cuban youths

Havana. Fidel Castro has highly commended the activities of the younger generation of socialist Cuba. We have every right to be proud of our young people, he said at a closing ceremony of a national meeting of technical students.

The Cuban leader underscored the major and important tasks facing the youth in the construction of a new society, stressing

that it should be based on three main directions — education, development of the economy, and advancement of science and technology. In conclusion, Fidel Castro said that the Cuban revolution was carried out by youth who had always been in the forefront of struggle. Today, too, it has to solve important tasks facing the country.



The lion's share.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

Enemies have failed

Luanda. A call for vigilance and tireless efforts to defend the gains of the revolution has been made to the working masses of Angola by a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA—Workers' Party, Angolan Defence Minister Pedro Maria Tonka. He was speaking to staff members of the Angolan mass media who have completed a one-year military training. The enemies of Angola, he said, were doing everything possible to divert our people from the road of independent development. However, all the attempts of the enemies have failed. We have firmly resolved to build a socialist society.

In the present complex military and political situation, each citizen of the republic, stressed the minister, ought to consider himself a soldier ready to defend the Fatherland and to uphold the revolutionary gains.

Against outer space militarization

San Francisco. Herbert Scoville, President of the Arms Control Association, has said that the implementation of Reagan's "star wars" programme will be a direct violation of the 1972 Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems. Addressing the first national conference of the American public in Colorado Springs (Colorado) on problems of preventing outer space militarization, he called for a stop to the development of space weapons, pointing out that their deployment will make the arms race irreversible.

We intend to intensify our struggle against Reagan's adventurist plans to dominate outer space, said a conference delegate Patrick Tobin in a TASS interview. To put a reliable barrier to "star wars" is the main task of our movement today, he emphasized.

STOP BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE

(Continued from page 1)

lem of reduction of nuclear armaments. Creation of a space weapons will, and has to, bring about the loss of security of the United States and its allies. Such a course should not be followed by the initiators of "star wars" and those who are being lured to complicity in this aggressive programme, said the Soviet defence minister.

(For full text see Supplement to the "Moscow News" No. 20.)

Foreign diplomats visit '40 Years of Great Victory' exhibition

(Continued from page 1)

intings, one can firmly say that the authors experienced everything they depicted on their canvases. World War II was a tremendous experience for all peoples, particularly the Soviet people.

Of undoubted interest are the works which show the everyday life at the post-war Victory was fought. Works which tell about the present-day life of the Soviet people are equally interesting.

NICARAGUA REJECTS DIKTAT

Managua. The American boycott against Nicaragua is a crude violation of international norms and economic laws, says a new step towards the US military intervention in Nicaragua planned by the United States. This is contained in a statement issued by the National Liberation Front and Revolutionary Government of Nicaragua. Having given ultimatum to the Sandinista Revolution, the US Government is trying to dictate its imperialist will to the help of crude force. However, our revolution, document stresses, will withstand this pressure. In the face of the new act of aggression, Nicaraguans are mobilizing all their energy and organizational capacity to overcome this arduous political stage.

Zuazo: We've achieved democracy

La Paz (Bolivia). An appeal for the defence of democracy and assertion in Bolivia of constitutional rule has been made to participants in a Conference of the Nationalist Movement of the Left (MNL) by its leader, Bolivia's speaker for the conference Eduardo Zuazo. He said that the conference would pose questions for the country's future. In his speech, Zuazo noted that one of the main achievements of the new government was that it had seen the danger of dictatorship in Bolivia's history and had rejected it. He said that the country's political situation today has the possibility of rate in conditions of peace and justice. He said that the country should be a model of democracy in Latin America.

FACTS and EVENTS

Observers in Britain regard as a crushing blow for the Conservative Party the returns of local government elections in 47 counties in England and Wales where the ruling party has lost its absolute majority in ten county councils.

The United Nations Security Council has condemned the Pretoria regime's decision to set up a so-called provisional government with limited authority in Namibia, a territory illegally occupied by South Africa. The Security Council has come out with a declaration proclaiming this decision illegal.

The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) has strongly condemned the boycott and other measures of economic blackmail instituted by the Reagan administration against Nicaragua.

A token Marathon race has been held in Greece at the start of the annual 10-day peace event held by the Greek Committee for Peace and Detente.

The outlines of the south of the Korean Peninsula crossed by the slogan, "No to Torture and Repression", is the emblem of a current campaign in Japan for the release of political prisoners held in Seoul jails. It is being sponsored by the Socialist Party and public organizations.

Dollar injections for Israel

Washington. According to US Secretary of State George Shultz, the Reagan administration is ready to offer a two-year programme of emergency aid to Israel totalling 1.5 billion dollars. The new big "gift" to the Washington ally will supplement the three billion which Tel Aviv got in US military and economic aid in the 1980 fiscal year.

Hitlerite Germany planned attack on Sweden

Stockholm. The military command of fascist Germany intended to occupy Sweden. This is revealed by the book "Sweden's Intelligence Service in 1939-1945", written by director of the archive department of the Swedish Foreign Ministry B. Karlgren. According to the book, the German military command intended to occupy Sweden. This is revealed by the book "Sweden's Intelligence Service in 1939-1945", written by director of the archive department of the Swedish Foreign Ministry B. Karlgren. According to the book, the German military command intended to occupy Sweden.

MAKING KNOTS OF WOOD

The technology mastered at the factory of Hellenard enables a furniture designer to do a sculpture's work. This is no exaggeration: for the first time the possibility of working with timber in a plastic state has surfaced. The workpieces are pressed together out of thin layers joined by means of thermoplastic glue. Up to thirty such layers can be used. The pressed material is cut into bricks and pressed into the required shape by heating. After a minute or two they become pliable like plastic. Furniture parts can be bent to any shape and even tied in knots. After



The ceremony was held in the former Dachau Camp.
Former inmates.
Photos by DPA-TASS



POLAND EXPELS U.S. DIPLOMATS

Warsaw. The Polish news agency, PAP, reports that the Polish authorities have expelled V. Harwood, First Secretary of the American Embassy in Warsaw, and J. Hopper, the American Consul in Krakow, for activities incompatible with their diplomatic status. Both diplomats were detained in Nowa Huta, a town near Krakow, where they took part in disturbances instigated

by subversive elements. The PAP report states that the American State Department has made a representation in an attempt to evacuate the diplomats' illegal activities. Besides, the representation contains libel and threats against the Polish People's Republic.

Washington. US news agencies report that the State Department has issued expulsion orders to four Polish diplomats.

Science and technology

AID TO BIOLOGISTS

British engineers have been developing a microscope combining the use of laser and X-rays, writes "The Times" of London. With it they hope to examine the tiniest biological objects, "undisturbable" by optical microscopes and "too fast" for electronic ones which need dried samples and vacuum.

FAULT-FINDER FOR CARS

A special fault-finder, which accurately and quickly locates faults in car engines, will be of great help for mechanics. Engineers from Michigan (USA) who developed it maintain the device not only finds engine defects, but also gives mechanics a piece of advice as to how to remove it.

cooling, the shape remains unchanged. Sports goods, handles for various tools and children's toys can be manufactured this way.

WATER... IN TABLETS

Many people will, probably, be interested in this novelty. Romanian experts have started producing mineral water in tablets. Sulfate it to dissolve one or two tablets in a glass of ordinary water and the beverage is ready. Now people taking mineral water on doctor's advice, or simply like it during long trips or outings, won't have to take with them heavy traditional bottles.

OF INTEREST

A record for Bulgarian acrobat

Bulgarian circus acrobats are famous in many countries for lots of outstanding achievements. In 1975 a world record was set by the Bulgarian acrobat Dimitar Ivanov. He performed a double backflip over a human column of four men at a double backward somersault. A member of the group Yanko Anastosov has quite a few dining stunts up his sleeve. Recently he added one more: she made four backward somersaults and landed in her partner's hands.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

TO WHOM DOES THE FUTURE OF NICARAGUA BELONG?

Before us is an impudent and cynical in its imperialist frankness programme calling for a factually complete capitulation of the revolution to the counter-revolution, is how IZVESTIA political observer, A. Bovin, describes the so-called peace plan offered by Reagan to Nicaragua. The programme is called the "Reagan plan", yet for the sake of fairness we should note that this is an obvious plagiarism. This plan is but a plan of the Nicaraguan counter-revolution formulated in the so-called San Jose Declaration which was signed on March 1 by leaders of armed counter-revolutionary organization and political emigration. The Sandinistas were presented with the ultimatum: if no "national dialogue" begins before April 20, i.e. talks by the government with the "contras", a "national rebellion" would spark off in the country. In his plan Reagan "asked" the counter-revolutionaries to extend the ultimatum to June 1, and they appear to have "agreed".

History of the future is rich in eventualities. But whatever Washington says or does and no matter how much millions of dollars it spends, the future belongs not to the counter-revolution but to the revolution.

HOLIDAY FOR HONEST PEOPLE

The closer the Victory Day (May 9) celebration draws the greater the flow of all sorts of slanders and fabrications concerning the results of World War II in American newspapers and magazines, says V. Georgiyev in a report from New York published in the youth daily, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. Among other things, the author quotes an article contributed to "The New York Times" by a politician, A. Perlmutter.

The liarlike draped in a professor's gown, the author writes, alleges that millions of Soviet soldiers gave their lives not to free Europe from fascism, but to "enslave" it. He seeks to convince the Americans "to put an end to the myth that without the Soviet Union's help, Hitler would not have been defeated". The only point on which we can agree with the professor is, the author stresses, when he declares that he is not "going to celebrate the Victory together with the Soviet Union". He is right. There is no room for this liarlike of history in this great event celebrated by honest Americans, Britons, all Soviet people and other participants in the anti-fascist coalition, who on this day pay tribute to the joint struggle against fascism and honour the memories of the allied soldiers who laid down their lives to save mankind from the brown scourge of fascism.

WHAT HAS THE BONN SUMMIT SHOWN?

Except for the US President Ronald Reagan (who is a guest of the Federal Republic's Government), the delegates who attended the 11th meeting in Bonn of the leaders of "seven" countries have left for their respective capitals. They are aware that another meeting, which commits them to no specific obligations, has ended, writes PRAVDA's correspondent in Bonn Yu. Yakhonov.

Touching on the document of the summit, Yu. Yakhonov writes:

The document adopted by the seven leaders is the so-called Political Declaration dedicated to the 40th anniversary since the end of World War II. Its authors have actually desecrated the memories of those who died at the hands of the Nazis. The document actually puts the Nazi criminals and their victims on the same level. There is a striking resemblance between these declarations and the words used by revenge-seekers of all shades and persuasions, stresses Yakhonov, who notes that Washington has been disappointed by the allies' position in the question of the American "star wars" project.

DANGEROUS DREAMS

They do not fear publicity, do not hide in the corners, do not gather in second-rate beer places and restaurants — just the contrary. Ever since two years ago the wind blew in their direction and the Bonn state ship made a sharp turn to the right, they are welcome guests, they are offered the best halls, and their meetings are sought by most high placed politicians, the Chancellor included, writes in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA TASS Bonn correspondent, V. Serov, about West German revanchists. He tells of a recent gathering of the "All-ones of the Bonsheds" held in the biggest hall in Bonn named after great Beethoven.

The participants included many Bundestag deputies from the ruling CDU/CSU bloc, ranking members of the right parties and ministers.

The speeches made there also testify to the provocative nature of the meeting. Some speakers went so far as to "reproach" the Americans for the fact that they had fought together with the USSR against Hitler and not with Hitler against the Soviet Union, the article emphasizes.

Who speaks faster?

According to the latest investigations the French hold the first place in fast speaking. They pronounce on average 850 syllables per minute. They followed by the Japanese — 310 syllables and the Germans — 250. The slowest talkers are the inhabitants of Palestine, Malaysia and Morocco — an average of 50 syllables per minute.

It is interesting that the British and Americans, speaking the same language, "use" it with different intensity. Thus, a British pronounces, on average, 220 syllables per minute, and American — only 150-170. Interesting observations have been made by British psychologist Michael Archib. During his travels around the world he found out that a Finn speaks one gesture during a conversation, an Italian — 20, a Frenchman — 120 and a Mexican — 160.

Reference-book for pearl-hunters

Another unique exhibit was recently added to the Doha (capital of Qatar) collection of the Folk Legacy Centre of the Persian Gulf Arab States. It is an ancient reference book in Arabic for pearl-hunters, dated 1341. The unique manuscript contains accurate information about medieval ports, the distances between them, the depth of the Persian Gulf, and currents.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri GVOZDEV

Challenge to international community

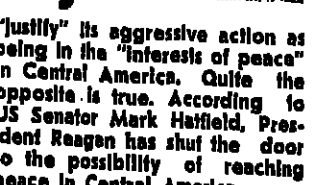
One may say without exaggeration that President Reagan's declared economic and trade blockade of Nicaragua has produced a storm of worldwide indignation. Seeking with the help of such aggressive measures to isolate this Central American nation from the regional and international arenas, the USA boasts quite opposite results. This is also evidenced by the fact that even many of its West European allies hastened to disassociate themselves from such adventurist moves. What do Washington's critics pay attention to?

First of all, the glaring trampling on elementary norms of international conduct and morals. Without any reason the USA is virtually committing an act of war by resorting to a blockade. President Reagan did not even shy to include in his message to Congress on the institution of sanctions an ultimatum to sovereign Nicaragua to end co-

operation with the USSR and other socialist countries, to disarm itself to a level to be ascertained by Reagan, and open the door to power for CIA hirelings portrayed in Washington as an "armed opposition". Is that not an encroachment on national sovereignty and independence in a most crude and undisguised form?

Second, one is naturally indignant at Reagan's claim that he was resorting to the blockade because of an exceptional threat to the national security of the USA and its allies. Guided by common sense and logic it is impossible to believe it. As stated, among other things, in Bonn by a leader of the Social Democratic Party of Germany H. Witzmann, Reagan's decision was taken provoked by Nicaragua and was clearly in breach of the norms of international relations.

Third, also totally groundless is Washington's determination to



Yuri GVOZDEV

"Justly" its aggressive action as being in the "interest of peace" in Central America. Quite the opposite is true. According to US Senator Mark Hatfield, President Reagan has shut the door to the possibility of reaching peace in Central America.

The US blockade against Nicaragua is also considered extremely negative by the Contra group member-states, which see in this step an obstacle for their efforts aimed at finding a political settlement to the conflict in Central America.

At the same time political observers in the USA, referring to the opinion of officials, see Reagan's sanctions as a signal of his determination to continue his interference in the affairs of Latin American countries.

The people of Nicaragua are resolved to defend their freedom, independence and rights. One indication of this is a recent statement by the Sandinista Na-

tional Liberation Front: the USA wants to break us with starvation, to bring us to our heel by creating economic difficulties, but it will never achieve its aim.

At one time imperialists wanted to strangle the Russian revolution in the same way. Not quite long ago they wanted to achieve the same goal in Cuba with the help of a blockade, but the play failed. A significant contribution to the failure was the support of the USSR and other friendly states for that country. Is it not because of this that Washington is so much exasperated at the advancement of mutually beneficial and equitable cooperation between Moscow and Managua?

The USSR resolutely and consistently defends the inalienable right of the people of Nicaragua to a free, democratic and independent development, and supports its struggle against the aggressive designs of imperialism. At a recent Moscow meeting with President Daniel Ortega, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev made it clear that the USSR would further help friendly Nicaragua solve its urgent tasks of economic development and give it political and diplomatic backing in the defence of its sovereignty. The Soviet leadership believes that in the present situation international solidarity with Nicaragua is an integral part of the general struggle for peace and the right of all peoples to freedom and independence.

Handwritten text in a vertical column on the right margin, possibly a date or reference: 1983.10.10

Round the Soviet Union

● THE SUMY ELEKTRON ASSOCIATION HAS STARTED PRODUCING POWERFUL ELECTRONIC MICROSCOPES. The first such device has been shipped to the Kulbyshev iron-and-steel works in Kramatorsk. The device, which magnifies objects 200,000 times, helps not only meticulously study the microstructure of metals and alloys but quickly determine their chemical composition.

● A MAP COMPILED BY SCIENTISTS AT THE PACIFIC INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY WILL HELP USE THE RESOURCES IN SOME AREAS OF THE SEA OF JAPAN RATIONALLY AND ECONOMICALLY. It gives a comprehensive idea of the variety of the bottom relief and favoured habitats of fish.

● REINDEER FARMS CLOSE TO THE POLAR REGION IN THE KOMI AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC HAVE BEGUN DRIVING REINDEER TO SUMMER PASTURES. The 100,000 herd endured the long winter in the tundra without losses. Now experienced shepherds will take them to rich pastures on the coast of the Arctic Ocean.

● FROM THE FAR EASTERN RIVER AMUR TO THE ELBE—SUCH IS THE GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE OF WORKS NOW ON SHOW IN KHABAROVSK. The pictures by war veteran artists are filled with a passionate appeal to peace. After the exhibition the paintings, as well as the graphic, sheets and items of decorative and applied art will decorate city and village houses of culture and museums in Khabarovsk.

● A BIG INTERNATIONAL CONCERT WAS RECENTLY HELD AT THE LENINGRAD CONSERVATOIRE. The symphony orchestra of the country's oldest higher music school played under the baton of young conductors from Vietnam, Bulgaria, Ecuador and Britain now studying in Leningrad. The entire proceeds were donated to the fund of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Moscow.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

THE WORLD REMEMBERS ITS LIBERATORS

Currently Soviet papers are writing a lot about the exploits of the Soviet people and the Red Army, which in 1945 liberated the peoples of Europe from fascism, and about the heroism of Communists and anti-fascists in many countries. The newspaper *SELSKAYA ZHIZN*, for instance, carried materials jointly prepared with "Chlopska Droga" (Poland), "Neues Deutschland" (GDR), "Zemledelski noviny" (Czechoslovakia), "Koperativno selo" (Bulgaria), "Subotni Rid" (Hungary) and "Granma" (Cuba), with which fraternal links are maintained.

A letter from the editor-in-chief of the "Chlopska Droga", M. Rug-Szwetok, is addressed to Soviet friends with whom he had fought side by side.

I write this letter from the bottom of my heart. It is dictated by the forthcoming 40th anniversary of Great Victory over fascism. This anniversary is our common holiday. It reminds us all and the entire world of the unprecedented heroism of the Soviet people during the most difficult battles against Hitlerite invaders. At the same time in Poland, my homeland, a guerrilla warfare was conducted in the Kielec forests against the same enemy. Together with us were many sons of the Soviet Union.

The chronicles of the Czech village of Konotop tell of the events which occurred there 40 years ago. In these parts, states an article sent to the editorial office of the "Zemledelski noviny", the victorious battle of the Red Army against fascist troops concluded and with it came the liberation of the Czechoslovak Republic. Thanks to the Soviet Union the road to socialism opened before our people.

An article prepared by the newspaper "Deutsche Bauernzeitung" tells of a German anti-fascist who went

through all the nine cycles of Hitlerite hell. Franz Reintemeler met the day of liberation—May 8, 1945—in a concentration camp.

All our hopes, he stresses, were pinned on the Soviet Union and its Red Army. In May 1945 Soviet troops gave us a new life.

A LANGUAGE OF KIND FEELINGS

Many wonderful specimens of Russian literature, concerned with the life of the outlying peoples of the former Russian empire, who were occasionally called aliens in the past, were on a rule imbued with kind feelings, writes noted Soviet writer Yuri Rytkheu (a Chukchi), in the magazine *OGONYOK*. He reflects on the influence of the Russian language and literature on other Soviet peoples. It was through Russian that the ideas of freedom and liberation spread to the most remote corners of Russia. Many revolutionary democrats—Ukrainians, Kazakhs, Uzbeks, and Tatars—learned about Marxism through Russian, the article reveals.

Moreover, this language often raised other languages, so to speak, to the modern level and enriched them. This refers to my native Chukchi language as well, Rytkheu stresses.

In translating works by Russian and Soviet writers I learned from the great Russian language and literature a real expressiveness, the ability to convey innermost feelings with my own means. If there was no such help from Russian, I am not sure that there could be now in the Chukchi language modern literature, fiction and socio-political books, TV and radio broadcasts or papers, he concludes.

STREETS FOR PEDESTRIANS

A pedestrian zone is being set up in the capital for the first time. In Abat, an old street in Moscow, old houses will be restored along with the shops and cafes. In them, while new premises will be built for museums, exhibitions, cinema, small concert halls, and art stu-

dios. Convenient lanes for transport will be arranged in the nearby streets, and yards in the old quarters will be decorated with green trees and bushes. It is expected that after the reconstruction the area will accommodate twice as many people—sixty thousand. There will be no crush on the pavements, chaotic movement in street crossings, or in yards cluttered with dilapidated structures.

The creation of pedestrian zones in the country's major cities has become customary, writes the magazine *NAUKA I ZHIZN*. One of the first city streets, which the pedestrian is the master, is Abovyan Prospekt in Yerevan, the capital of Armenia (Caucasus). Pedestrian streets have also appeared in Gorky, Kulbyshev, Smolensk, Vologda, and in other cities. Particularly numerous are "pedestrian only" zones in the Baltic republics.

WHY MIGRATION TO CITIES DECREASES

According to the *KOMMUNIST* magazine, the decrease in migration to cities is most clearly linked with the social transformation measures being undertaken in countryside.

For example, over four years of the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) housing totalling some 100 million square metres was built in the countryside and this helped improve the living conditions of some 10 million rural inhabitants. The scale of construction of schools, kindergartens, clinics and houses of culture has gone up. The real incomes of collective farmers are steadily growing, so do their pensions. Not accidentally, magazine remarks, between 1981 and 1984 the inflow of rural people to towns decreased by eight per cent. Birth rates in rural families increased, yet there was no rural exodus, and by 24 per cent in the Russian Federation. Birth rates in rural families increased, yet there was no rural exodus, and by 24 per cent in the Russian Federation. Birth rates in rural families increased, yet there was no rural exodus, and by 24 per cent in the Russian Federation.

40 years later



Altanasy Zveryansky and Latif Nazirov (picture) came to Moscow for combat awards which could not reach them during the war. Zveryansky owes his life to his adopted Tajik brother. The meeting of the wartime friends was moving.

The veterans of the Great Patriotic War were invited to Moscow 40 years after the war by students of a Moscow technical school. For 14 years now members of the Poisk (Search) club have been looking for veterans who could not, for various reasons, receive their combat awards. They have traced 800 people over the past seven years. Orders and medals have been presented to yet another 13 people this year, on the eve of Victory Day.

One of them, Mikhail Litvinov, who came for the ceremony from Shakhity (Rostov Region), was awarded with the For Valour Medal. He won it a month after the start of the Great Patriotic War, but did not know about it for 44 years!

Names sounded and extracts from award lists were read out in a hushed hall. On that day there were many flowers and tears drawn by memories.

Nuclear heat-and-electricity turbine

A 530 thousand kilowatt turbine has been designed by experts at the Kirov Factory in Kharkov, the Ukraine. The machine can be used to generate electricity and supply hot and hot water for utility uses.

The new turbine is very powerful as similar engines. Operated by a nuclear system, it uses nuclear fuel times more efficiently than usual nuclear turbines of same capacity. This makes an on-the-go control of electricity generation and amount of steam for heating, dependent on consumers' requirements.

Most of the new units are the same as those factory manufactures specially for atomic power stations. This expedites the arrangement for in-line production of new turbine.

Powder metallurgy facility offers new opportunities

The Byelorussian research-production association for powder metallurgy has developed a process which has recently put into operation at the Molodechno, Byelorussian, new facility capable of producing several thousand end products will be testing new processes.

The source material for metal powder which is used to high pressures to acquire desired shape and is then thermoelectric furnace. The sintering parts are then sintered and require no additional machining. The process is very serious and 7 to 10 less labour intensive.

Future processes to be used at the facility will produce friction materials, bearings, metal/powder and other materials with properties based on combinations of various powders.



Dmitry Ballermanns. "Assault".

Mikhail Bogachov. "Victory Salute".

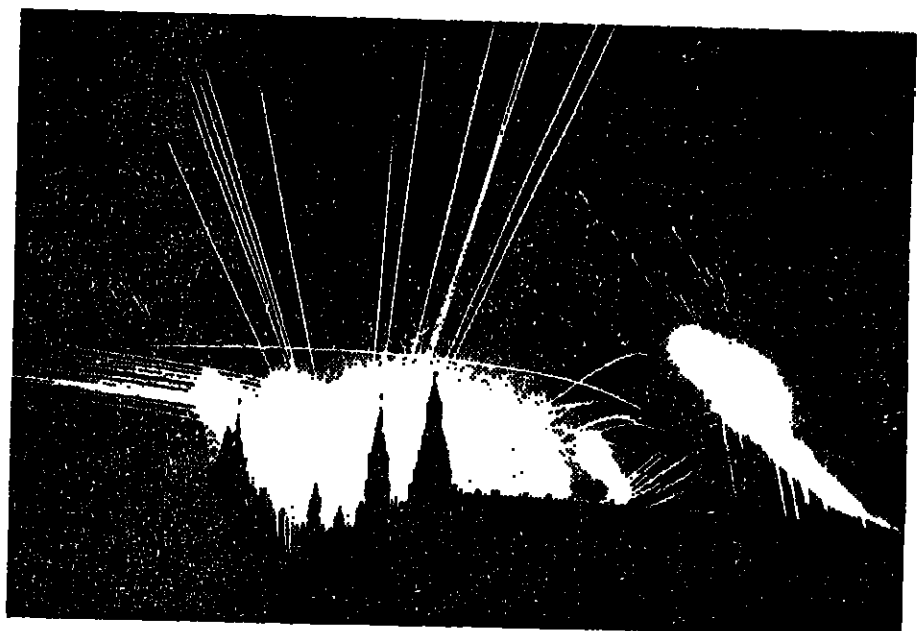


Telling the world about peace

An international photo exhibition, "Peace to the World", now is open at Moscow Friendship House. It is dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Victory over Nazi Germany. The Grand Prix went to one of the oldest Soviet photographers Anatoly Gornin for his wartime photograph, "Defending the Motherland".

The contest drew more than two thousand works by professional and amateur photographers from thirty countries, out of which the jury selected nearly six hundred for the display. These are works recording moments which assert eternal values of mankind—peace, humanitarianism, and social justice. A special place at the exhibition has been assigned to wartime photographs made by Soviet, American, French and British photographers.

Jury member Kumar Skanda, a photographer at the House of Soviet Science and Culture in New Delhi, told an MNI correspondent: It was the Soviet Union that bore the bitter and tragic burden of the war. That is why the works by Soviet correspondents serve as testimonies by those who were directly involved in the fighting which their cameras registered. Each of their works is a story about the sufferings and losses borne by the Soviet people, and of the severe, hard road to Victory which cost the lives of twenty million of your compatriots.



Margaret Bourke-White (USA). "Moscow, 1941. An Air Raid".

Businessmen remember THE SACRED DATE

Emil MISOVSKI, Director-General, Technopol, Czechoslovakia

Thanks to the heroic exploits of the Soviet soldier, the long-awaited victory also came to Czechoslovak soil. We, the children of workers and peasants, received the possibility to study, and our republic has become a country of victorious socialism.

I remember well the autumn of 1944 when we, the Slovaks, responding to the appeal of the Communist Party, took up arms against fascism. Later, in the most difficult days of the Slovak National Uprising, when we

fought against the most well-trained troops of the fascist army, we knew that we were not alone in that struggle. We always felt support of the Soviet Army, whose victories inspired us.

We had Soviet planes conveying weapons, ammunition and medicine to us. Soviet paratroopers, pioneers, and communists men fought by our side. It was in the Slovak mountains that we felt particularly keenly the friendship between our two peoples. Our people cherish the memory of the Soviet soldiers who gave their lives for our freedom. In Bratislava

Bystrica (the capital of the uprising), in Bratislava, Prague and many other places in Czechoslovakia, monuments have been erected in honour of the Soviet soldiers who came with a mission of liberation, and there are always fresh flowers laid on their graves.

I often visit Moscow where I have many friends. We are also talking about business links; our Technopol takes part in deliveries for the Soviet agroindustrial complex.

The 40th anniversary of the Great Victory is our common holiday. The day when fascism was routed and Czechoslovakia's national holiday—Liberation Day—are celebrated on the same day. In May, 1945, we swore to be faithful friends. We are loyal to our oath today, and we shall ever remain loyal to it in the future.

Soviet Red Cross: figures and facts

The highest decoration of the International Committee of the Red Cross—Florence Nightingale Medal—was awarded to 38 Soviet-trained nurses, participants in the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945).

In 1984 the Soviet Red Cross rendered aid to 37 states of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

More than 200 guests from Brazil, the FRG, Japan, India and other states visited the Soviet Union during the last few years. Representatives of the Soviet Red Cross also visited Denmark, Ethiopia, Switzerland, Australia and other states. Pressing problems of the Red Cross movement were discussed and joint anti-war actions were elaborated in the course of their stay.

Cooperation between the Soviet Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross is successfully developing. Significantly, not long ago, an agreement was signed on further development of contacts and broad exchange of information. By the authorization of the Soviet Government, the Soviet Red Cross represents the USSR in the United Nations, Children's Fund (UNICEF).

This date about the international activities of the Soviet Red Cross was revealed on the eve of the 8th May—World Day of the Red Cross—by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Alliance of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR, Valentin Baltitsky, to an MNI correspondent.

VIEWPOINT

OUR COMMON VICTORY

Irina KHUTSISHVILI

On May 8, 1985, the Soviet people and the entire progressive mankind will celebrate forty years of the Victory over fascism. World War II was unleashed by Hitlerite fascism. Clamorous for world domination, they subjected the peoples of the countries which they occupied to enslavement, lawlessness, torture in concentration camps, physical liquidation, and sufferings and previously unknown woes.

The Victory over Nazi Germany was won by all the countries and peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition and by their armed forces. The Soviet Union played the major role in defeating the enemy and its allies, in liberating Europe from slavery and in saving world civilization from destruction. Let us look at some facts.

For three years after the war began, the Soviet Armed Forces fought over an extensive front of 3,000 to 6,200 kilometres. Over that period the American and British forces fought local battles along a 300-kilometre front in Italy and North Africa, which had no bearing on the course of World War II. The opening of the Second Front in Europe in June 1944 did help the Soviet troops, yet the Soviet-German front remained the main battle field. In all during the war, the Soviet Army routed and took prisoner 507 German divisions, and 100 divisions of Hitler's satellites, whereas the number of German divisions which the Anglo-American allies destroyed in Western Europe, North Africa and Italy was only 176. On the Soviet-German front, the enemy lost 75 per cent of its military hardware.

This author saw, with her own eyes, enemy military equipment made for tropical areas but abandoned near Stalingrad. It was not hard to guess that it was intended for such places as North Africa. The Germans, however, had had to redirect it to Stalingrad as an emergency. The Nazis fought as hard as they could to reach the Volga, and it was near Stalingrad that a 330,000-strong German force was surrounded and destroyed. Never before had the German Wehrmacht suffered such a defeat. The battle on the Volga had repercussions on the banks of the Nile. It prevented a strike planned by the Italian and German troops in North Africa, where they had approached El Alamein which lay within one hundred kilometres from Alexandria, the last defensive outpost protecting the Nile Delta and the Suez Canal. The Volga Battle also helped the British deal effective blow at the enemy. This fact is only one of many others testifying that the main developments in World War II occurred at the Eastern front. The battles of Moscow, Stalingrad and the Kursk Bulge mean a lot to soldiers (and not only Soviet, who fought in the past wars, as these battles decided the fate of mankind).

In the war, the Soviet people lost 20 million lives. The price of Victory was no lighter and high. Forty years ago Soviet and American soldiers met at the Elbe. They saw German fascism as their common enemy. We have an even more horrible danger. Human reasoning should prevail. It should supersede everything preventing people from seeing the truth. It should help preserve peace.

Science and technology

PROMISING EXPERIMENTS IN THE TREATMENT OF ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE

Doctors in the Ukrainian city of Kharkov have obtained promising results from experiments with a new device for ultraviolet irradiation of the blood. It was invented by V. Gvozdenko, a member of the Kharkov Law Temperatures Physical and Technical Institute. Within four years more than

three hundred patients with different forms of ischaemic disease of the heart have been treated, including patients with serious focal heart attack, post-infarctional cardio-sclerosis, and others.

The doctors' observations have shown that after a few sessions the painful sensations in the heart decrease by half. Besides, the patients' pulses comes back to normal, they get winded less frequently, sleep better and put on cheerful mood. Most people being treated by means of the new method have the appropriate rhythm of the cardiac activity restored, attacks of heart constriction stop and the arterial pressure becomes normal.

OF INTEREST

Lamp invented by chemist

A long time ago, a kerosene lamp was invented in Lvov (the Ukraine) by a chemist who lived on Copernicus Street. In 1824, a Master of Chemistry, Ivan Zech, working in his shop called "Under the Star", tried to obtain alcohol from oil. Although he failed, he distilled petrol and kerosene. Later, Ivan Zech, with the help of a Ukrainian A. Bratkovsky devised a kerosene lamp. On July 31, 1869, against Zech's wish, he performed the world's first operation under the light of this lamp.

